

There is some little talk of German capital starting refineries in San Francisco and handling Sandwich island sugar in opposition to the trust.

About one dozen Senators on each side of the chamber. Sherman had been in his seat for the preceding half hour waiting for the bill to be taken up. Teller and Stewart

was largely a local measure. No question was to be compared with it in the importance of its effects on the business interests of the country. He went on to defend the financial action of the Republican party and his own part in it.

would soon pass away, not because they were not the best banks in the world, but because the United States bonds on which they rested would be paid off. He insisted that the system fully justified itself. He said the discontinuation of the coinage of

had been known that silver was going to fall as rapidly as it did he would have kept the silver dollar and put it on the same footing as fractional silver. The suspension of silver coinage by the Latin union and the increase of production had given great value to silver. It was not true that

Sherman then went on to denounce the bill under consideration as wrong in principle and in detail. In every aspect it was a fraud on the creditor, a deception to the debtor, and meant the demoralization of

gold. The very threat of the loss of the
of silver, he said, was doing more than
anything else to disturb the business in-
terests of the country.

At this point Sherman yielded to a mo-
tion to adjourn.

CRISIS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

New York, June 1.—Correspondence to the *Herald* from Georgetown, British Guiana, says: There is great excitement here. The Government, in order to raise the revenue to meet the deficit caused by the McKinley tariff, and to defray the expenses increased by the military preparation in the

increased by the arbitrary prohibition of foreign colonies, caused by alarmist views as to the Venezuelan boundary question, have passed gold mining laws which are seriously hampering that industry. Most mercantile houses are depending on the gold industry and a financial crisis is imminent.

THE WORK OF EMIN PASHA IN AFRICA.
New York, May 29.—A World Special
from Berlin says: A letter from Dr.
Stuhlmann, companion of Emin Pasha, re-
ceived by Professor Supan of Gotha, brings
information of the journey undertaken by
the Pasha and himself to explore the

country along the German and English boundaries, and in particular to settle the southern extremity of Lake Albert Edward. The journey began at Kamm March 22, 1891, and lay through the unexplored ground south of St. Moly's creek to the head of the lake, which was

the southern end of the lake, which was reached in the beginning of March of the same year. On the way news was received by Emin Pasha that the people of the Equatorial Province had settled in the northern extremity, but this rumor proved to be false.

From the south end of the lake Emil moved into the snowclad mountains to the westward of Staling. On May 15th Dr. Stuhlmann ascended one of these mountains, and ascertained its height to be 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the course of the journey Emil Pash

succeeded in establishing communication with some of his former people who have settled at Kavalli, on Lake Victoria, and from them received news of the sad state of the former province. Here 18 Soudanese joined him and the expedition

It was obviously never a part of Emin Pasha's plan to return to Wadai. He desired to trace the principal fur trade toward the west, but want of provisions and carriers and general distress in the district

On the way sickness and hunger and a lack of hostile tribes caused great su-

feeling. Emin Pasha himself fell ill and almost lost his eyesight. An outbreak of small pox necessitated dividing the camp into two parts, and Dr Stuhlmann moved off at first with the healthy men. He waited some time at Kinjawa for Emin

The letter states that the territory Mbumbumiro, which Stanley claims have secured for England, is in all pro-

ability beyond the thirtieth meridian and
therefore belongs to the Congo State.

Quotations.
HONGKONG, June 27, 1892.
OPTUM—New Palma. 570

"	Old " cash,...	585
"	New Benares, cash,	547
"	Old " cash,	557
"	New Malwa credit,	510/20
"	Allowance, Cattles,	14/3
"	Old Malwa, credit,	530/61
"	Malwa, Cattle,	100

Allowance, Cattle, 5/5
 Persian, Oily, cash, 3/0
 Allowance, Cattle, 2
 Persian, Paper tied 3/20
 Allowance, Cattle, 4/540
Exchange.
 Hongkong, June 27.

On London—	
Bank, Wire,	2 1/2
" On demand,	2 1/2
" 30 days' sight,	2 1/2
" 4 months' sight,	2 1/2
Credits, 4 "	2 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight,	2 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand,	3 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight,	3 1/2
On Berlin—Demand,	2 1/2
On New York—	
On demand,	7 1/2

Credits, 60 days' sight,	71 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire,	22 1/2
On demand,	24 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	23 1/2
On demand,	24 1/2

On demand,	72
On Shanghai—	
On demand,	72
30 days' sight, private paper,	72
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (par unit)	£80.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	£ 0.80

(continued)
